

STRENGTH.

on's Concentrated

Bitters,

, and the ingredients to make

ed packages) for sale by all the

Goods Dealers in Boston and

in all the principal towns thro-

ughout the Eastern and Western States.

ON, corner of Sackville street,

the British Provinces.

J. SKINNER & PERRY

and travelling agents.

er Street, Boston.

a per paper.

am a large number of Editoria

the Durer, (N. H.) Gazette.

—In one column we find

the Bitters, prepared by Dr. S.

ing, Mass. They are, as said to

variety of valuable and profit-

able removals and invigorating

as a good opinion of the Bit-

ters, at discovered, prepared

being a graduate of the College of

and but little by way of putting

one who tries to judge them-

many are liable to in the spring

Dyspeps, Bilious and Nervous

to say that these Bitters will

effectual restorative.

As good

earth blessings, we would early

each disease, to make trial of Dr.

do no harm and may do much

many cures they have. Vegeta-

ries unquestionably the most con-

News-Letter, Exeter, N. H.

advertisied in another column,

Identified by gentlemen who are not

the author of the article.

the REASURCE of its

We have

been quite bitter enough al-

warned or quelled. Never-

diseases enumerated in

to become either a "pill swal-

would be inclined to call at Grant's

and Strength" of Doctor Rich-

ley Democrat, Taunton, Mass.

of the human necessities which

from time to time occur, and

only to those who have made

O. Richardson's Bitters we are

and headache, and much relief was

may be subject to nervous head-

beneficial—they proved so in the

From the Barnstable Patriot.

11—"To regain or preserve these,

that we know of will do it

greater than that Richardson's

the strictest temperance and in them."

There is no more

to preserve the spirit of the

they are compounded.

all, at the DOCT'S OFFICE,

Dr. E. MASON, wholesale agents

R. HOWE; S. Paris, A. Field;

Harrison, G. & F. Blake; North

mark, Gibson & Ingalls; Brown-

I. C. Bassell; Lovell, J. Walk-

ington, G. Parker.—*epm682*

F. MARBLE,

SHERIFF,

CLOTHES OF

ND & OXFORD,

AND Mr.

Spring Goods!?

KITTREDGE,

friends and the public gen-

erally received from Boston a good

GOODS,

TRICKS FOR CASH, or approv-

als to keep, on hand all kinds of

MERCHANDISE,

hings and Clapboards.

1842. U. 49

A MYSERILL

on Boston, and offers a beauti-

E LAUNDRY, AL-

COIN CLOTHES,

COSES,

thirty cts. per yard.

cotton Velvet.

DOVES & TURM-

Gentlemen's Clothes.

Bonnet Silk.

CLOTHES.

RUNDS, LACES, and a variety

articles at low prices.

net on hand and make no order.

127

B. BENNETT,

at Law,

FIELD, Me.

plied with all necessary papers

and those who purpose to avai-

ons of the Bankrupt Law. Any

entrusted to him will be faithfully

44

F. RAWSON,

sheriff,

OXFORD COUNTY.

ail, or otherwise, promptly ad-

45

gents' & Guardians'

EEDS

AL, AT THE

OCRAT OFFICE.

LY LUDDEN,

Y AT LAW,

VILLAGE, Me.

DISLOCATE,

EVERY TUESDAY BY

10. Eliza,

D PROPRIETOR.

and Fifty cents in advance

inserted on reasonable terms;

ing accountable for any error

erred for the advertisement.

will be made for cash in ad-

ll be given for a longer period

LETTERS on business must

attention.

Job Printing

neatness and despatch.

# Oxford Democrat

No. 13, Vol. 2, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, August 2, 1842.

Old Series, No. 24, Vol. 9.

## POETRY.

DUST.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Dust! Dust! Thou art old in fame,  
For man gained from thy form and his name;  
And though proud he may be of his noble line,  
Thee he despises, and song of thine.

Dust! Dust! Thou art the food of the first things,  
That glowed with the light of the sun;

Dust! Dust! Thou art cursed, and that curse is existing now,

Dust! Dust! Thou art moist, with the sweat of the brow,

Dust! Dust! Thou art choked, over his tool,

Dust! Dust! Who shall distract

Mingling with thee, and the moth, and the rust?

Heroes that look on ten thousand foes

With unshifting gaze and a firm repose,

From the coming dust will turn and shrink,

With retreating step and a cowardly wink.

Dust! Dust! Who shall conquer all,

The prince and the peasant alike may fall;

But those brilliant orbs shall quail to meet

Old blustering March, with his whirlwind sheet;

For the glance that bids each captive sigh,

Oh! where is it might there's dust in the eye?

Dust! Dust! Thou art rudely thrust

On the present one's face, and the past one's bust

Dust! Dust! Where we may be,

In Palace or hut, we are jostled by thee,

Scattered over creation thy atoms we find,

Thou ridest on sunbeams and mountest the wind:

Thou art watch'd for & fear'd on the red desert ground.

At the heart of our home thou com'st eddying round,

On the threshold and howetops thy presence is seen,

On the high mountain path and the hedge-row green,

In the cradle's fair crevice thou stealest to hide,

And thou're thrown on the coffin-lid, dimming thy pride.

Dust! Dust! Who shall distract

Mingling with thee, and the moth, and the rust?

BECAUSE!

Why?—Because—"LINDLEY MURRAY.

Sweet Nea! for your lovely sake,

I weave these rambling numbers,

Because I've lain an hour awake,

And can't compose my slumbers;

Because your beauty's gentle light

Is round my pillow beam;

And flings, I know not why, to night,

Some witchery o'er my dreaming!

Because we've passed some joyous days,

And danced some merry dances;

Because you love old Beaumont's plays,

And old Froissart's romances!

Because whence'er I hear your words,

Some pleasant feeling lingers,

Because I think your heart has cords

That vibrate to my fingers!

Because you've got those long, soft curls

Because you're not, like other girls,

All bustle, blush, and boddice!

Because your eyes are deep and blue,

Your fingers long and rosy;

Because a little child and you

Would make one's home so cozy!

Because you're little tiny nose

Turns up so pert and funny;

Because I know you choose your beau

More for their mirth than money;

Because

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.  
PARIS, AUGUST 2, 1842.

Oxford Democratic Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the Towns and Plantations composing the Oxford Senatorial District, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be held at the Court House in PARIS, on Wednesday the seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A.M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators, and other County Officers, to be supported at the ensuing election.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate; over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and less than four hundred, four; over four hundred five Delegates.

Per Order of the County Committee.

Paris, June 24, 1842.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democrats of Paris are requested to meet at the Town House, on SATURDAY, the Thirteenth day of August next, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the County Convention, and to make such arrangements for the coming election as may be thought proper.

Paris, July 25, 1842.

Democratic Caucus!

The Democrats of Buckfield are requested to meet at the TOWN HOUSE on Saturday next, at 6 of the clock, p.m. to choose FOUR DELEGATES to attend the County Convention.

Per order of the Town Committee.

Buckfield, August 1, 1842.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN B. FAIRFIELD.

Highly important from Washington. Treaty in relation to the Boundary agreed upon. Its probable Rejection by the Senate.

The pending negotiations with Lord Ashburton have at length reached a termination. The general outline of the terms of the treaty agreed upon, became known at Washington on the 23d ult. They are thus stated in the N. Y. Heraus—

"The result of the negotiation is this: The United States commence the line at the head lake of the St. Croix river, run it directly north, till it strikes the St. John river, at a point a few miles above the Grand Falls. We then run the line along the course of the St. John river, until it meets the St. Francis river. The line then runs up the St. Francis until it reaches the southern outlet of the upper lake on the St. Francis. This is the most northerly point of the line. The line then runs southwest and by south for 100 miles in a straight line at a distance of 25 miles from the base of the mountains skirting the St. Lawrence river, until it strikes the N. W. branch of the river St. John. It then runs due south for about 30 miles, until it strikes the S. W. branch of the St. John river; after this it follows the course of that branch up to its source in the mountains, close to the source of the Penobscot and Metegamette rivers, and terminates at the precise point where the south westerly termination of the three lines previously drawn by the United States, Great Britain, and the King of the Netherlands were made to terminate.

The line, in short, varies scarcely a mile either way from that laid down on our map as the line defined by the King of the Netherlands. The tract which we have given on the northeastern border of Maine is valuable to Great Britain, as strengthening her military position, but is not of much importance to us. The extent of the territory can be easily seen from the map.

The General Government are to reimburse

Maine for her expenses in defending the disputed

territory, and Massachusetts is to receive \$150,000 from the United States, for her portion of the land which is to be given.

We get Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain,

and the navigation of the St. John's river above the Falls; but, as we have no access to them below the Falls, the free navigation of that river under these circumstances, is worth but little."

The August 4th in commenting on this, says—

The Herald is manifestly in error in saying that the proposed line differs but little, from the Dutch King's line.

That line followed up the St. Francis river to the Highlands, and then followed the highlands southwesterly. The line now proposed, follows up the St. Francis only part of its course, and then runs southwesterly, in a direction parallel, or nearly so, to the highlands, but distant from them 25 miles. The N. York Journal of Commerce says the distance is 12 miles.

Probably it is not known with accuracy. But at any rate, a large strip of land given to Maine by the Dutch Award, is now given to Great Britain. It is 100 miles in length, and if only 12 miles in breadth, contains a bout three-fourths of a million of acres.

Furthermore, on the Eastern line of the State, a large strip is yielded up. The Eastern line, instead of going due North from the Monument, according to both the Treaty of '83 and the Dutch Award, made to vary to the Westward so as to strike Mar's Hill, whence a new departure is taken, due North to the St. John. Now as we understand the matter, Mar's Hill is four miles, or thereabouts, to the West of a line running North from the Monument.

In altering this last strip, and thereby throwing our

Eastern line further to the West, the British negotia-

tion has greatly strengthened the security of the British military road in that quarter; an object which man-

ifestly governed him throughout.

In addition to the surrender of Rouse's Point, it is

stated that Lord Ashburton made other concessions,

all however, of not much consequence, along the entire Northern line of the U. S. to the Lake of the Woods.

This Treaty was agreed to by the Commissioners from Maine, not, it is said, because they altogether ap-

proved it, but merely to give an opportunity to the U.

S. Senate to pass upon it. If this be true, it goes to that body, in such form, that this State is not con-

cluded by the action of her agents.

Judge Proble has returned from Washington, as we

learn, and probably the other Commissioners have left.

As we understand from gentleman who have seen Judge P., there are many details of the Treaty, which will not be made public, until it is acted upon by the Senate.

Great excitement existed in Washington, on Saturday, when the general terms of the Treaty transpired. A letter under that date, from an intelligent source, characterizes the feeling as amounting to "exaspera-

tion." The debate in the House upon the subject, will be found in our Congressional Abstract, and is full of interest. The remarks of Mr. Gwin are especially so.

The correspondents of the N. Y. Express, N. York Journal of Commerce, and other papers, agree in say-

ing, that the general disposition of the democratic members of Congress, on Saturday, was to oppose the treaty. This would seem to be confirmed by the tone of the Globe of Saturday evening. At the conclusion of an article upon the subject, that paper says—

"But it seems, such is the avidity of England for foreign conquests, that, not content with Asia,

Africa, a hundred islands in the different seas and oceans, with regions in North and South Ameri-

ca sufficient to make a half dozen Great Britains—her minister (Lord Ashburton) has actually

contrived, through a treaty with Mr. Webster, to

pinch a piece of territory out of Maine. It would

seem, from the speeches made in the House to-

day, by Messrs. Gwin and Black, that the treaty

just negotiated cuts deeper earth out of our

Northern border than the rejected umptiture of

the King of Holland proposed. How Mr. Web-

ster and his Massachusetts commissioners have

been induced to surrender their insurmountable

opposition to the King of Holland's partition, and

yield more, passes our understanding. The an-

nouncement of yesterday's semi-official (the Na-

tional Intelligencer) prepared us to expect that

the Maine commissioners were to be dragged into

it. The paragraphs of this morning in the offi-

cial and semi-official confirm it."

While the Democracy are likely to oppose this trea-

ty, it is probable that the federal party in the Senate

will, as a body, take the same course; although for

different motives. The Democracy will assent to

any thing which they believe consistent with honor.

The federal party will oppose any thing, which they

apprehend will redound to the advantage of Mr. Ty-

ler. If then the Democrats cannot support the treaty,

because they may think it yields too much, and the

Federalists will not support it, because it was made

under the auspices of Mr. Tyler; where, but from the

corporal's guard? is this treaty to find support?

The New York Herald of Tuesday, a paper always

well informed as to the affairs at Washington, says—

"Important from Washington—Probable reje-

ction of the new Treaty with England—reac-

tion War. We have received highly important in-

elligence from Washington, indicating that the

new treaty with England will probably be rejected

by the Senate.

It is probable that the federal party will support

the treaty, denouncing it as anti-national and

anti-American. Mr. Silas Wright and Mr. Bu-

chanan are probably both of this opinion. On

the other side, it is also stated that Mr. Mangum,

and those who act with him, intend to assume a

similar position. A caucus or consultation was

held to determine what line of conduct they would adopt. The chances were, that the ultra whigs would as-

sume the same grounds as the ultra locofocos had,

and that the treaty would be rejected by a large

vote.

This intelligence may be relied upon. It is

obvious, therefore, that our relations with Eng-

land are in a more ticklish condition than they

have been for a quarter of a century past. We

are assured, that, on the rejection of the treaty,

Lord Ashburton will immediately return home in

the Waspire, and Mr. Fox will demand his pas-

sports and follow him.

\*

\*

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"We verily believe that we are within six

months of a war with England, and we desire

every reader to ponder over the events that have

just taken place, and say if they do not think as

we do. At all events let us prepare. The Uni-

ited States have peace or war in the holi-

hood of their hands. If they say peace—so be it

if war, all ready. Thousands are tired of these

hard times."

And in its Evening edition of Tuesday's paper, the

Herald says—

"IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Our accounts this evening from Washington

are highly important. The excitement there,

in relation to the new British treaty, the tariff, and

the administration, is higher than ever.

We are still assured that the treaty will not be

ratified, in consequence of the probable coalition

of the ultras of both the factions. Fearful times

are coming."

We have given these items of news, connected with

the question of the Boundary, as we find them in

our sources most worthy of reliance. Our readers will, of

course, form their own opinions, both as to the char-

acter of the Treaty, and the probability of its ratifica-

tion.

As to the first question, viz: whether the Treaty is

an advantageous and honorable one, it would be pre-

mature to decide definitely, in advance of an accurate

knowledge of all its details. But we cannot hesitate

to say, that unless it differs greatly from the news-

paper accounts of it, it is not such a Treaty as Maine

was entitled to, or expected. It excites here, so far as we can learn, universal disappointment.

The fact that our Commissioners, whose ability and fidelity are admitted by all parties, assented to the Treaty, in such a qualified manner, and with such an ob-  
vious reluctance, cannot but give rise to gloomy apprehensions. May they all be dispelled by a better knowledge of the facts?

Momentous interests now hang upon the decision of the Senate. We trust that it will do its duty with a conscientious reverence, at once to the importance of settling a dangerous and exciting question, and to the honor and dignity of the country. We trust especially that it will yield no point of permanent national security, for the sake of a temporary and delusive quiet.

The Portland American, says—"We are not able, upon the highest authority, to inform our readers that this long agitated question is probably near its close. It should be understood that Lord Ashburton negotiated with the Government of the United States only, and the latter power with the Commissioners of the States interested in the issue.

A conventional line of Boundary has been finally agreed upon. The details cannot now be given, but the following outline may be relied on as substantially correct.

The United States concede to Great Britain a strip of land at the extreme north, how much, or how valuable, we are not yet able to say. But not a foot of land south of the St. John is yielded, and we retain a respectable and most valuable portion of the territory north of that river.

Great Britain, on her part, concedes the disputed grounds in New Hampshire; a strip of land nearly a mile wide, running the whole distance, east and west, from the northern line of Vermont; Rouse's Point adjoining New York; and the free navigation of the St. John, and its tributaries to the mouth, with the right of exporting lumber and produce in British vessels, to any British port, on the same terms as the colonies.

The United States agree to pay Massachusetts \$150,000 for her portion of the ceded territory,

E TARIFF.  
ig leaders care about the sus-  
e? What do they care for a  
y cannot fill the pockets of  
e of 1840, and their directors,  
high tariffs with money?—  
of the Boston Atlas writing  
July 15, holds the following

eat many Whigs in Congress,  
d more in the country, who  
e this fund sunk annually in  
can, rather than the Govern-  
on it as a permanent source  
necessarily diminishing the  
n to the agricultural and man-  
y of the country.

will rejoice, therefore, that  
the principles of distribution  
ness and resolution. And if  
Tariif without sacrificing this  
a feature which gives vitality  
—if, in framing a Revenue  
permitted to look for council  
of a bleeding country, and the  
ng people, instead of going to  
o consult the weak, vain,  
man, who accidentally occu-  
nt time; if they cannot relieve  
e country, without submitting  
ion, after having withheld it  
rs, and acknowledging the will  
presumptuous coxcomb to be  
, then I hope Congress will ad-  
sses, and let the people suffer a  
re than ingloriously surrender  
nod of John Tyler.

le story of Whig patriotism in  
Whigs were constantly logroll-  
ministration of Gen. Jackson;  
uren to increase the appropri-  
ould make a local issue here,  
, and thus draw off enough  
to get through this and that  
ch singly amounted to but a  
the aggregate for years amount-  
and then after having passed  
ppropriations, they would turn  
nary capital by charging them  
ey because they had a numer-  
.

the Whigs, as this correspond-  
oldly asserts, (many more than  
e knowledge it,) would prefer to see  
the public lands annually sunk,  
ould be permitted to flow into  
and as heretofore diminish the  
on upon the consumers. And  
inciple, if they dare do it, they  
raise millions on millions to  
internal improvements, divide  
or annually sink in the bottom  
that they could thereby secure  
to the favored class. This is  
d out. But many of the lead-  
ers to admit it. We are right  
or the Atlas has at last must-  
the publication of this commu-  
e eat out of the bag." Here  
as the Whig policy to let  
it rather than pass such a tar-  
that the President will approve!  
has been for years, and is now  
be the policy of "many Whigs  
a hundred fold more in the  
e on such arrant rascality. No  
are everywhere leaving party  
s of truth and duty, and so in-  
terests and other sufferings.—

#### INATORIAL CONTEST.

to see what a fuss the Whigs  
e, because they happen to have  
andidate of fair, private char-  
e though it was a phenomenon  
wholly unaccustomed, and up-  
which, they want the whole  
assailed bitterly ever since its  
assaulted him of being  
the Eastern Argus, a paper whose  
is copied, strangely  
Eastern Argus, a paper whose  
testimony in the present  
more valuable than any body's

the Whigs act very foolishly in  
e enough to defend a man's  
has been attacked, and it is al-  
o assume it to be corrupt, be-  
e case of Mr. Robinson, the  
rs, with a candor seldom recip-  
ponents, have uniformly ad-  
what we suppose he is, a man  
and respectable standing as a  
ere was no earthly need, there-  
his character with certificates,  
just every way—to the man  
tants with suspicion for the  
to the Whig party, whom  
ing an honest man from them  
the Democrats, by intimating  
candidate should be preferred,  
o their own—and to the people,  
they do not regard principles,  
their choice of rulers. The

injustice which the Whigs thus do to themselves  
we pass over as hardly within our province—and  
it is not very wonderful, perhaps, after all, when  
they find so many rogues in their ranks, and even  
accuse their own President of perjury and falsehood,  
that they should be a little joyous at one of  
their candidates, political aside, a very decent  
man. But against the other injustice to which  
we have referred, we must be permitted seriously  
to protest.

In this particular canvass, we should lose nothing by making the gubernatorial contest a mere  
contest of men, inasmuch as our candidate is ev-  
ery way worthy of his place, personally speaking.  
Mr. Robinson has a good character, we admit,  
but it is not one iota purer than that of John  
Fairfield, while Gov. Fairfield, in fitness for the  
Executive chair is decidedly his superior. But  
the contest is not about men, but a strife of par-  
ties representing opposite principles, and Fair-  
field will be elected, not simply because he is an  
upright, intelligent man, for such men are found  
in both parties, but because, he is also a consist-  
ent Democrat—and Mr. Robinson will be de-  
feated, not for any want of private worth, but be-  
cause he is a Federal Whig. It is not to be ex-  
pected that parties will put up knaves and pick-  
pockets for the highest offices in the State; and  
until they do something like this, the Whig par-  
ties had better talk of character less and principles more. Unpopular as "hard-cider" is, just  
now, the people should know that Mr. Robinson  
was a regular "Tip and Ty" man in 1840; and  
in view of this fact, as well as his uniform course  
of Whiggery, they will wait probably, before  
they make him Governor, until "two dollars  
A DAY AND ROAST BEER" become something more  
substantial than a Whig promise.

The whole matter lies in a nutshell. The  
Whigs want to carry the State because they want  
coastal principles ascendant here, and coast-  
skin partisans in office—but somewhat ashamed of  
their Governor by blazing his private worth.—  
The Democrats, proud of their principles and  
their party, as well as of their candidate, have no  
secrets from the public eye, no collateral issues  
with which to catch applause, but deeming the  
republican creed the best argument in their sup-  
port, they embrace every occasion to publish it  
in its length and breadth, and expect victory under  
no other sign. Here lies the true issue. It  
is not new—but has been decided time and again.  
It still comes up for decision once more—De-  
mocracy or Federalism? People of Maine, the  
choice is yours!—Argus, of last Friday.

#### THE STORM—DESOLATION AND DEATH.

The correspondent of the Argus at Kennebunk,  
gives the following additional particulars in re-  
ference to the melancholy effects of the storm at  
that place on Wednesday last:

"The damage by the thunder, hail, and wind,  
on Wednesday is probably more extensive than it  
was at first supposed to be. It is estimated that

7000 panes of glass were broken in, in the town  
of Kennebunkport. Many fields of corn, grain,  
potatoes present the appearance of total ruin.—  
Chimneys were blown down. The barns of Capt.  
Nath'l Mitchell, John Miller, Josiah Smith, and  
many others were prostrated, and the hay which  
they were partly filled wet, or scattered in  
every direction. Mr. John Chadborn, of Alfred,  
was killed by lightning, while reaping in the field.  
The hail stones were very large and driven by  
the wind, struck with great force."

*The Neversink Sinking.*—We saw it stated in  
the papers that the high lands of Jersey, known  
as the Neversink, were really sinking. We  
scarcely thought it probable that such a leveling  
operation was in progress. But yesterday a friend,  
who has been spending some time in that part of  
Jersey, called and assured us that the report was  
correct.

A large quantity of the upland, (say two hun-  
dred acres) had settled perpendicularly, so that  
there is a precipice of ten or fifteen feet round  
the sunken portion. Standing on the firm land,  
one looks down upon the tops of stunted cedars,  
that had settled with the earth, while the roots  
of trees growing in the quiet ground, at the edge  
of the precipice, are denuded, and stretch out  
into the air as if about to form a set of lower  
branches.

A foot path extended from a house in the neigh-  
borhood across the whole upland; but now, follow-  
ing the track to the edge of the break, one  
looks down upon the sunken earth and sees the  
path far below, continued on, indeed, but not  
easily reached.

It is said that the sand between the sinking  
earth and the sea, is rising, so that what is lost  
in the upland is likely to be gained on shore.—  
But people will not have much confidence in  
property which is liable to such fluctuations.

It is doubtful, indeed, if those sinkings con-  
tinue, whether the highlands of Neversink will be  
considered real estate.—U. S. Gazette.

*The Cholera in New York.* This fearful dis-  
ease, which, several years since, swept through  
our cities, levelling the rich and poor, the bond-  
man and freeman, the pious and impious, with-  
out distinction of persons, has again made its ap-  
pearance in the City of New York. The editor of  
the New York Herald says that two unquestionable  
cases of cholera have occurred in the practice of Dr. King, of 287 Hudson street.—  
Several of the city physicians have visited these  
cases. The first, that of Mr. Logan, of 67 King  
street, has happily, by great exertion and care,  
terminated favorably; but that of the second, J.  
W. Watson, 72 King street appeared to resist all  
medical aid, and but a faint hope existed for his  
recovery. These two cases occurred in houses  
nearly opposite.

*Rhode Island Despotism.*—The Providence  
Journal of Monday contains the following evi-  
dence of the conciliatory disposition of the reign-  
ing dynasty of that State:—

"Wilmuth Heath, of Barrington, was brought  
before Elias Magoun, Esq., of Warren, on Sat-  
urday, on complaint of William Carr, Jr., for hav-  
ing acted as moderator at the free suffrage meet-  
ing in Barrington on the 18th of April last,  
and was ordered to give bonds with surety in the  
sum of two thousand dollars, for his appearance  
before the Supreme Court at the next term in  
Bristol county."

*Horrible Fact.*—The number of mechanics  
and working people out of employment in our  
principal cities show the evil times, which bad  
legislation and corrupt banking have brought up-  
on our nation. There are at least 2000 mechan-  
ics out of work in Philadelphia—3000 in New  
York—1000 in Boston, and 1500 in Baltimore,  
and in the United States not far from 20,000!—  
What is to be the end of this distress?

*Hebron Academy.*—The Fall Term of Hebron Academy will commence  
on the 1st of October next, at one o'clock P. M., for the  
payment of the debts of the deceased administrator char-  
ges. Said estate consists of the homestead, farm of the  
deceased where he lived in Paris; also, the revenue of  
the widow's dower in the same. Also, Pew No. 10 in the Congregational Meeting House at South Paris.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JONATHAN SWIFT, Administrator.

July 30th, 1842.

JOHN TRUITT, Secretary.

July 27, 1842.

13

TERRIBLE TORNADO. We have received the  
following letter from our obliging correspondent,  
at Kennebunk, giving a brief description of a  
terrible tornado that visited the place yesterday.

To the Editors of the Argus:—

Dear Sirs:—A violent thunder storm of wind,  
hail, and rain gathered and passed here to the  
Eastward about twelve o'clock to-day. Corn  
grain, potatoes, and grass have in this vicinity  
been much injured. Fences have been prostra-  
ted; large elms and other trees have been torn  
up and branches strewn in every direction.—  
Many of the hails or pieces of ice would average  
one and a quarter inch square and about half an  
inch thick; 150 panes of glass were broken from  
my buildings and some of the small buildings at  
the farm overturned.

My neighbors near by have suffered in like  
manner. How extensive the damage may be I  
am not able to say. The barn of Mr. James Na-  
son, of Kennebunkport, partly filled with newly  
cut hay—and one report says the house of widow  
Nason, have been blown down; and the Post  
Road between Kennebunk and Saco, so obstructed  
with trees and branches, as to retard if not  
prevent the passing of the mail thither to-night.—  
My buck thorn hedge at the farm has been cut,  
mangled, and stripped of its tender foliage, as if  
devoured by horses.

Your obed't servant,

BARNABAS PALMER.

In addition to the above we learn from a gen-  
tleman from Kennebunk that three large barns  
were blown down, on the road a little out of the  
village. He saw the stumps of a dozen large trees  
that had been standing on five or six rods round,  
which the wind had twisted off about ten feet  
from the ground, and carried entirely out of sight.  
We have no doubt that we shall hear of very exten-  
sive damages done by the hail and wind of  
this tornado.—Argus, of last Friday.

*The Storm—Desolation and Death.*

The correspondent of the Argus at Kennebunk,  
gives the following additional particulars in re-  
ference to the melancholy effects of the storm at  
that place on Wednesday last:

"The damage by the thunder, hail, and wind,  
on Wednesday is probably more extensive than it  
was at first supposed to be. It is estimated that

7000 panes of glass were broken in, in the town  
of Kennebunkport. Many fields of corn, grain,  
potatoes present the appearance of total ruin.—  
Chimneys were blown down. The barns of Capt.  
Nath'l Mitchell, John Miller, Josiah Smith, and  
many others were prostrated, and the hay which  
they were partly filled wet, or scattered in  
every direction. Mr. John Chadborn, of Alfred,  
was killed by lightning, while reaping in the field.  
The hail stones were very large and driven by  
the wind, struck with great force."

*The Crumb for the Washingtonians.*—The sale  
of whiskey in the New York market has diminished  
one third within the past two years. In  
that ratio, it will take only four years to stop the  
sale entirely in that great mart. Keep on Wash-  
ingtonians!—you are engaged in the noblest mor-  
al enterprise under the sun, and the blessings of  
thousands "ready to perish" will rest upon you.

*A Delicious Sentiment!*—The following tem-  
perance toast, by a lady, is the best of the season.  
It contains a delicate hint, in the neatest  
language:

*Improvement in Optics.*—It is said by multi-  
plying glasses, gentlemen see double; by reduc-  
ing them, they may now see objects worth look-  
ing at that are single.

*A Grand Speculation.*—We hear that a cer-  
tain capitalist is negotiating for the purchase of all  
the claims against the States, amounting to  
\$200,000,000. If rumor can be relied on as to  
the amount he is to give for them, when they  
are finally paid, (as they doubtless will be,) he  
will realize a handsome profit on the investment.  
We have more to say on this subject.—Madisonian.

*The Prudencville miss.*—The editor of the Courier says he "would not  
for the world be guilty of sounding or accepting a chal-  
lenge to fight!" Oh, Lordy! Did he ever see any  
body's nose pulled in his office? We guess he tells  
the truth this time though.—Locust Patriot.

*Bunker Hill Monument.*—At length fully completed,  
the last stone was laid on Saturday, 23d ult.

The most conclusive evidences of modesty in females,  
in these degenerate days, are a dress cut very low in the  
neck, and a bustle as big as a pillow.

*Administrator's Sale.*

*B*Y virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for  
the County of Oxford, shall well all the real  
estate of Joseph S. Stevens, late of Paris, in said county,  
deceased, at public sale, on the 25th of August next, at one o'clock P. M., all the right which  
he had to the payment of the debts of the deceased administrator char-  
ges. Said estate consists of the homestead, farm of the  
deceased where he lived in Paris; also, the revenue of  
the widow's dower in the same. Also, Pew No. 10 in the Congregational Meeting House at South Paris.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JONATHAN SWIFT, Administrator.

July 30th, 1842.

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J

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 2, 1842.

### Oxford Democratic Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the Towns and Plantations composing the Oxford Senatorial District, are requested to send delegates to a Convention to be held at the Court House in Paris, the seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A.M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators, and other County Officers, to be supported at the ensuing election.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five, two over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and less than four hundred, four; over four hundred five Delegates.

Per Order of the County Committee,

Paris, June 24, 1842.

### Democratic Caucus.

The Democrats of Paris are requested to meet at the Town House, on SATURDAY, the Thirteenth day of August next, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the County Convention, and to make such arrangements for the coming election as may be thought proper.

Paris, July 25, 1842.

### Democratic Caucus!

The Democrats of Buckfield are requested to meet at the TOWN HOUSE, on Saturday next, at 6 of the clock, p.m., to choose FOUR DELEGATES to attend the County Convention.

Per order of the Town Committee,

Buckfield, August 1, 1842.

### DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

FOR GOVERNOR,

**JOHN FAIRFIELD.**

Highly important from Washington.  
Treaty in relation to the Boundary agreed upon.  
Its probable Rejection by the Senate.

The pending negotiations with Lord Ashburton have at length reached a termination. The general outline of the terms of the treaty agreed upon, became known at Washington on the 23d ult. They are thus stated in the N.Y. Herald:

"The result of the negotiation is this: The United States commence the line at the head lake of the St. Croix river, run it directly north, till it strikes the St. John river, at a point a few miles above the Grand Falls. We then run the line along the course of the St. John river, until it meets the St. Francis river. The line then runs up the St. Francis until it reaches the southern outlet of the upper lake on the St. Francis. This is the most northerly point of the line. The line then runs southwest and by south for 100 miles in a straight line at a distance of 25 miles from the base of the mountains skirting the St. Lawrence river, until it strikes the N. W. branch of the river St. John. It then runs due south for about 30 miles, until it strikes the S. W. branch of the St. John river; after this it follows the course of that branch up to its source in the mountains, close to the source of the Penobscot and Metegomette rivers, and terminates at the precise point where the south westerly termination of the three lines previously drawn by the United States, Great Britain, and the king of the Netherlands were made to terminate.

The line, in short, varies scarcely a mile either way from that laid down on our map as the line defined by the King of the Netherlands. The tract which we have given on the northeastern border of Maine is valuable to Great Britain, as strengthening her military position, but is not of much importance to us. The extent of the territory can be easily seen from the map.

The General Government are to reimburse Maine for her expenses in defending the disputed territory, and Massachusetts is to receive \$150,000 from the United States, for her portion of the land which is to be given up.

We get Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain, and the navigation of the St. John's river above the Falls; but, as we have no access to them below the Falls, the free navigation of that river under these circumstances, is worth but little."

The Augusta Age in commenting on this, says:

The Herald is manifestly in error in saying that the proposed line differs but little, from the Dutch King's line. That line followed up the St. Francis river to the highlands, and then followed the highlands south-westerly. The line now proposed, follows up the St. Francis only part of its course, and then runs south-westerly, in a direction parallel, or nearly so, to the highlands, but distant from them 25 miles. The N. York Journal of Commerce says the distance is 12 miles.

Probably it is not known with accuracy, but at any rate, a large strip of land given to Maine by the Dutch Award, is now given to Great Britain. It is 100 miles in length, and if only 12 miles in breadth, contains about three-fourths of a million acres.

Furthermore, on the Eastern line of the State, a large strip is yielded up. The Eastern line, instead of going due North from the Monument, according to both the Treaty of '83 and the Dutch Award, is made to vary to the Westward so as to strike Mar's Hill, whence a new departure is taken, due North to the St. John. Now as we understand the matter, Mar's Hill is four miles, or thereabouts, to the West of a line run due North from the Monument.

In altering this last strip, and thereby throwing our Eastern line farther to the West, the British negotiation has greatly strengthened the security of the British military road in that quarter; an object which manifestedly governed him throughout.

In addition to the surrender of Rouse's Point, it is stated that Lord Ashburton made other concessions, all however, of not much consequence, along the entire Northern line of the U.S. to the Lake of Woods.

This Treaty was agreed to by the Commissioners from Maine, not, it is said, because they altogether approved it, but merely to give an opportunity to the U.S. Senate to pass upon it. It is to be true, it goes to that body, in such a form, that this State is not concluded by the action of her agents.

Judge Preble has returned from Washington, as we learn, and probably the other Commissioners have left.

"As we understand from gentleman who have seen Judge P., there are many details of the Treaty, which will not be made public, until it is acted upon by the Senate.

Great excitement existed in Washington, on Saturday, when the general terms of the Treaty transpired. A letter under that date, from an intelligent source, characterizes the feeling as amounting to "exasperation." The debate in the House upon the subject, will be found in our Congressional Abstract, and is full of interest. The remarks of Mr. Gwin are especially so. The correspondents of the N. Y. Express, N. York Journal of Commerce, and other papers, agree in saying, that the general disposition of the democratic members of Congress, on Saturday, was to oppose the treaty. This would seem to be confirmed by the tone of the Globe of Saturday evening. At the conclusion of an article upon the subject, that paper says:—

"But it seems, such is the avidity of England for foreign conquests, that, not content with Asia, Africa, a hundred islands in the different seas and oceans, with regions in North and South America sufficient to make a half-dozen Great Britains—her minister (Lord Ashburton) has actually contrived, through a treaty with Mr. Webster, to pinch a piece of territory out of Maine. It would seem, from the speeches made in the House today, by Messrs. Gwin and Black, that the treaty just negotiated cuts a deeper caule out of our Northern border than the rejected uniprinciple of the King of Holland proposed. How Mr. Webster and his Massachusetts commissioners have been induced to surrender their insurmountable opposition to the King of Holland's partition, and yield more, passes our understanding. The announcement of yesterday's semi-official (the National Intelligencer) prepared us to expect that the Maine commissioners were to be dragged into it. The paragraphs of this morning in the official and semi-official confirm it."

While the Democracy are likely to oppose this treaty, it is probable that the federal party in the Senate will, as a body, take the same course; although from different motives. The Democracy will assert to any thing which they believe consistent with honor, the federal party will oppose any thing, which they apprehend will redound to the advantage of Mr. Tyler. If then the Democrats cannot support the treaty, because they may think it yields too much, and the Federalists will not support it, because it was made under the auspices of Mr. Tyler; where, but from the "corporal's guard?" is this treaty to find support?

The New York Herald of Tuesday, a paper always well informed as to the affairs at Washington, says:

"Important from Washington—Probable rejection of the new Treaty—Doubtless—War or War. We have received highly important intelligence from Washington, indicating that the new treaty with England will probably be rejected by the Senate of the United States, and that the whole of our commercial relations with that power will be thrown open to the winds of the wide ocean."

The promulgation of the fact that a treaty for the settlement of the Boundary had been successfully made by the American Executive and the British Plenipotentiary, had created great excitement among the political circles in Washington. We are informed, on what we conceive to be competent authority, that the *ultras* of the Senate will form a coalition, and reject the treaty by a very considerable majority. This treaty, it will be recollect, is nearly the same which grew out of the award of the King of the Netherlands. If there is any difference, the terms are not deemed so favorable as that was. That treaty was rejected by the Senate during the Presidency of General Jackson—the whig party, then in the minority, being the principal opponents of its passage. We are now informed, positively, that the democratic Senators—particularly those in favor of Mr. Van Buren—are already out in opposition to the treaty, denouncing it as anti-national and anti-American. Mr. Silas Wright and Mr. Buchanan are probably both of this opinion. On the other side, it is also stated that Mr. Mangan, and those who act with him, intend to assume a similar position. A caucus or consultation was, however, to be held on Monday morning, to determine what line of conduct they would adopt. The chances were, that the ultra whigs would assume the same grounds as the ultra locofocos had, and that the treaty would be rejected by a large vote.

"This intelligence may be relied upon. The Herald is manifestly in error in saying that the proposed line differs but little, from the Dutch King's line. That line followed up the St. Francis river to the highlands, and then followed the highlands south-westerly. The line now proposed, follows up the St. Francis only part of its course, and then runs south-westerly, in a direction parallel, or nearly so, to the highlands, but distant from them 25 miles. The N. York Journal of Commerce says the distance is 12 miles. Probably it is not known with accuracy, but at any rate, a large strip of land given to Maine by the Dutch Award, is now given to Great Britain. It is 100 miles in length, and if only 12 miles in breadth, contains about three-fourths of a million acres.

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Judge Preble has returned from Washington, as we learn, and probably the other Commissioners have left.

was entitled to, or expected. It excites here, so far as we can learn, universal disappointment.

The fact that our Commissioners, whose ability and fidelity are admitted by all parties, assented to the Treaty, in such a qualified manner, and with such an obvious reluctance, cannot but give rise to gloomy apprehensions. May they all be dispelled by a better knowledge of the facts!

Momentous interests now hang upon the decision of the Senate. We trust that it will do its duty with a conscientious reverence, at once to the importance of settling a dangerous and exciting question, and to the honor and dignity of the country. We trust especially that it will yield no point of permanent national security, for the sake of temporary and delusive quiet.

The Portland American, says—"We are now able upon the highest authority, to inform our readers that this long agitated question is probably near its close. It should be understood that Lord Ashburton negotiated with the Government of the United States only, and the latter power with the Commissioners of the States interested in the issue.

A conventional line of Boundary has been finally agreed upon. The details cannot now be given, but the following outline may be relied on as substantially correct.

The United States concede to Great Britain a strip of land at the extreme north, how much, or how valuable, we are not yet able to say. But not a foot of land south of the St. John is yielded, and we retain a respectable and most valuable portion of the territory north of that river.

Great Britain, on her part, concedes the disputed grounds in New Hampshire; a strip of land nearly a mile wide, running the whole distance, east and west, on the northern line of Vermont; Rouse's Point adjoining New York; and the free navigation of the St. John, and its tributaries to the mouth, with the right of exporting lumber and produce in British vessels, to any British port, on the same terms as the colonies.

The United States agree to pay Massachusetts \$150,000 for her portion of the ceded territory, and the same sum to Maine. They also agree to pay the expenses of the Aroostook War, and the civil posse, amounting perhaps to \$300,000 more. This State also gets, incidentally, of course, as an additional equivalent, the free use of the St. John, as we have before stated.

The United States Senate, by the terms of the treaty, are yet to act upon it. If they refuse to ratify the negotiation, the whole question is then again open.

We understand that the proposition, as finally accepted, was made by the Government of the United States, and ~~more strongly~~ to the Commissioners as containing the best terms that could be obtained from the British Government."

### Congress.

SATURDAY, July 23. The House again resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Army Appropriation Bill as amended by the Senate.

Mr. Fillmore hoped it would not be deemed necessary by any gentleman to debate the bill, but that the vote would at once be taken.

Mr. Gwin said he had voted for the reduction of the army, proposed by the bill. Some weeks ago he had given his reasons, while the navy bill was under consideration, for wishing the appropriation for that branch of the service, as well as the one now under consideration, postponed for a time, until we could ascertain the result of an important negotiation then in progress in this city between this Government and Great Britain. He concurred in the opinion that it was premature to take up a mere rumor, which might be with or without foundation, and therefore adapt the action of the House of Representatives. He hoped the House would not act in advance; but that, in all discussions which might be had upon this bill, it would be taken for granted that the Representatives of Maine would act as became them whenever the proper time arrived.

Mr. Pope concurred with Mr. Fessenden in his general observation, but departed from the idea that blame and Massachusetts were alone to be consulted in the adjustment of the Boundary question.

Mr. Fillmore urged the necessity of taking the question at once; or else the debate would be continued a week, without changing a vote.

Mr. Merriweather rose, as he said, for the purpose of saying that no rumor—rueful in their character, and without any responsible author or source—could drive him from the purpose which he had hitherto undertaken to effect. He had heard many rumors; but they were not such as should guide the legislation of the House. If Maine and Massachusetts were satisfied with the arrangement said to have been made, he was willing to let things remain as they were; at the same time avoiding his readiness to come to their defense, and stand by them, when it should become necessary.

Mr. Black defended the right of Mr. Gwin and all others to discuss the subject of our relations with Great Britain in connection with a reduction of the army. He said the gentleman from Mississippi had as he himself stated, referred to the matter in order to show his constituents the reasons for changing his vote. Mr. B. said there was a remark of his colleague [Mr. Merriweather] to which he could not assent. It was, that Maine and Massachusetts might do what they listed; he would not interfere. He knew not what might be the precise opinions of his colleague as to the rights of the States, but he understood him as admitting that any State had a right to dismember and sell her territory, he could not consent to such a doctrine. The circumstances of his own section of the Union would alone forbid such a course in any such idea. Suppose Florida, on becoming a State, were to sell and surrender a portion of its territory to Great Britain; could he, as a citizen of Georgia, agree to it, and remain in the Union? Never; and for the obvious reason, that Florida would then have the power to introduce a hostile land into our territory at any moment.

Mr. Andrews obtained the floor, and moved that the committee rise, (with a view to the adoption of a resolution for taking the bill out of committee.)

The question was taken, and resulted—*yes* 38, *no* 44. *No quorum.*

The committee then rose, ex necessitate rei, and reported the fact to the House, when,

On motion of Mr. J. P. Kennedy, the House adjourned—*half past 2 o'clock.*

Fire. The Foundry and Shop of the Messrs. Hersey, situated at South Paris, were burned on Thursday last. Loss estimated at about \$1000.

ANOTHER. The Tavern stand at Livermore Falls, owned by Nathaniel Mayo, Esq. was burned on the 21st ult. The stable and most of the furniture were saved. Insurance about \$700.

Why is a young lady like a careful housewife?—Because her waist is as little as she can make it.—New Bedford Bulletin.

had been informed that it was of the utmost importance to Great Britain for the protection of her Canadian possessions. We now approach within fifteen or twenty miles of the St. Lawrence, and only double that distance from Quebec, which we could approach by a two-days' march from our boundary. This treaty would throw us off the ridge dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence and St. John, where we could, with advantage, make fortifications, and would also increase the distance we would have to march in the enemy's country, in the event of an invasion of Canada by this country.

Mr. Stanley again interrupted Mr. G. by calling him to order, remarking that the N. E. Boundary question was not under discussion.

The chair requested Mr. Gwin to confine himself to the question.

Mr. Gwin observed that the question under discussion was a reduction of the navy, and his remarks were pertinent to the question. He was utterly opposed to the ratification of this treaty, so far as this item went. If it should not be ratified, a war might, and he believed would be the result; and he was prepared for war, rather than buy a peace by the surrender of an important portion of our territory. He said we could expect nothing from Great Britain by yielding to her demands. If we wished to preserve peace with her, we must present a bold and determined front, and surrender nothing that we conceive we are entitled to. And, above all, let us not purchase peace with a nation which we have whipped in two wars, and can whip in a third, if necessary. He was not for war, if an honorable peace could be obtained.

He would say nothing more on the subject present.

He had not determined whether he would vote for the proposed reductions, or not; but he would state in advance, that he would never vote for the half million of dollars required to get the relinquishment of the territory from the States of Maine and Massachusetts, that we may give it to Great Britain. He would rather vote millions to defend our territory against the encroachments of Great Britain.

Mr. Gilmer regretted the course of the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Gwin,) in dragging into this discussion the subject of our relations with England.

Mr. Fessenden regretted this premature discussion.

No treaty could be concluded without the assent of four gentlemen of high character and standing from his own State, (Maine;) and if the arrangement were so disgraceful as it was said to be by the gentleman from Mississippi, and so injurious to the national honor as to call up the chivalric feelings of the gentlemen of the South, he was sure those four gentlemen would not assent to it. He (Mr. Fessenden) hoped some arrangement had been made, *i.e.*, he understood it was so; but it must be borne in mind that it must go to the Senate, in whose hands, together with the President, was the honor of the nation. He could not conceive then, that there was any propriety in discussing the diplomatic arrangements while they were yet going on; and he protested against the manner of meeting the question.

He argued that, though this same subject had been open and debated for so many years, it had been still impossible to get up a war feeling upon it. He knew not what arrangements might have been made by the parties to the negotiations which had been going on; but, if they were consistent with the honor and interests of Maine, he, for one, was ready to accede to them. If they were not, he must do the Representatives from his State the justice to suppose that they would not carry by any such disadvantageous arrangement into effect.

He concurred in the opinion that it was premature to take up a mere rumor, which might be with or without foundation, and therefore adapt the action of the House of Representatives. He hoped the House would not act in advance; but

injustice which the Whigs thus do to themselves we pass over as hardly within our province—and it is not very wonderful, perhaps, after all, when they find so many rogues in their ranks, and even accuse their own President of perjury and falsehood, that they should be a little joyous at one of their candidates, politics aside, a very decent man. But against the other injustice to which we have referred, we must be permitted seriously to protest.

In this particular canvass, we should lose nothing by making the gubernatorial contest a mere contest of men, inasmuch as our candidate is every way worthy of his place, personally speaking. Mr. Robinson has a good character, we admit, but it is not one iota purer than that of John Fairfield, while Gov. Fairfield, in fitness for the Executive chair is decidedly his superior. But the contest is not about men, but a strife of parties representing opposite principles, and Fairfield will be elected, not simply because he is an upright, intelligent man, for such men are found in both parties, but because, he is also a consistent Democrat—and Mr. Robinson will be defeated, not for any want of private worth, but because he is a Federal Whig. It is not to be expected that parties will put up knaves and pickpockets for the highest offices in the State; and until they do something like this, the Whig partisans had better talk of character less and principles more. Unpopular as "hard-cider" is, just now, the people should know that Mr. Robinson was a regular "Tip and Ty" man in 1840; and in view of this fact, as well as his uniform course of Whiggery, they will wait hopefully, before they make him Governor, until "two dollars a day and roast beef" become something more substantial than a Whig promise.

The whole matter lies in a nutshell. The Whigs want to carry the State because they want coonskin principles ascendant here, and coon-skin partisans in office—but somewhat ashamed of their party, they try to get up a little favor for their Governor by blazoning his private worth. The Democrats, proud of their principles and their party, as well as of their candidate, have no secrets from the public eye, no collateral issues with which to catch applause, but deeming the republican creed the best argument in their support, they embrace every occasion to publish it in its length and breadth, and expect victory under no other sign. Here lies the true issue. It is not new—but has been decided time and again. It still comes up for decision once more—Democracy or Federalism? People of Maine, the choice is yours!—Argus.

#### THE STORM—DESOLATION AND DEATH.

The correspondent of the Argus at Kennebunk, gives the following additional particulars in reference to the melancholy effects of the storm at that place on Wednesday last:

"The damage by the thunder, hail, and wind, on Wednesday is probably more extensive than it was at first supposed to be. It is estimated that

7000 panes of glass were broken in, in the town of Kennebunkport. Many fields of corn, grain, potatoe, present the appearance of total ruin. Chimneys were blown down. The barns of Capt. Nath'l Mitchell, John Miller, Josiah Smith, and many others were prostrated, and the hay with which they were partly filled wet, or scattered in every direction. Mr. John Chadborn, of Alfred, was killed by lightning, while reaping in the field. The hail stones were very large and driven by the wind, struck with great force."

*The Neversink Sinking.*—We saw it stated in the papers that the high lands of Jersey, known as the Neversink, were really sinking. We scarcely thought it probable that such a leveling operation was in progress. But yesterday a friend who has been spending some time in that part of Jersey, called and assured us that the report was correct.

A large quantity of the upland, (say two hundred acres,) had settled perpendicularly, so that there is a precipice of ten or fifteen feet round the sunken portion. Standing on the firm land, one looks down upon the tops of stunted cedars, that had settled with the earth, while the roots of trees growing in the quiet ground, at the edge of the precipice, are denuded, and stretch out into the air as if about to form a set of lower branches.

A foot path extended from a house in the neighborhood across the whole upland; but now, following the track to the edge of the break, one looks down upon the sunken earth and sees the path far below, continued on, indeed, but not easily reached.

It is said that the sand between the sinking earth and the sea, is rising, so that what is lost in the upland is likely to be gained on shore.—But people will not have much confidence in property which is liable to such fluctuations.

It is doubtful, indeed, if those sinkings continue, whether the highlands of Neversink will be considered real estate.—U. S. Gazette.

*The Cholera in New York.* This fearful disease, which several years since, swept through our cities, levelling the rich and poor, the bondman and freeman, the pious and impious, without distinction of persons, has again made its appearance in the City of New York. The editor of the New York Herald says that two unquestionable cases of cholera have occurred in the practice of Dr. King, of 237 Hudson street. Several of the city physicians have visited these cases. The first, that of Mr. Logan, of 67 King street, has happily, by great exertion and care, terminated favorably; but that of the second, J. W. Watson, 72 King street appeared to resist all medical aid, and but a faint hope existed for his recovery. These two cases occurred in houses nearly opposite.

*Rhode Island Despotism.*—The Providence Journal of Monday contains the following evidence of the conciliatory disposition of the reigning dynasty of that State:—

"Wilmuth Heath, of Barrington, was brought before Elias Magoun, Esq., of Warren, on Saturday, on complaint of William Carr, Jr., for having acted as moderator at the free suffrage town meeting in Barrington on the 18th of April last, and was ordered to give bonds with surety in the sum of two thousand dollars, for his appearance before the Supreme Court at the next term in Bristol county."

"A man is considered to be 'over the bay' when, on going home at night, and finding moon-shine on the hearth, he takes the bellows and tries to blow it into a blaze."

TERRIBLE TORNADO. We have received the following letter from our obliging correspondent, at Kennebunk, giving a brief description of a terrible tornado that visited the place yesterday.

#### To the Editors of the Argus:—

Dear Sirs:—A violent thunder storm of wind, hail, and rain gathered and passed here to the Eastward about twelve o'clock to-day. Corn, grain, potatoes, and grass have in this vicinity been much injured. Fences have been prostrated; large elms and other trees have been torn up and branches strewed in every direction. Many of the hails or pieces of ice would average one and a quarter inch square and about half an inch thick; 155 panes of glass were broken from my buildings and some of the small buildings at the farm overturned.

My neighbors near by have suffered in like manner. How extensive the damage may be I am not able to say. The barn of Mr. James Nason, of Kennebunkport, partly filled with newly cut hay—and one report says the house of widow Nason, have been blown down; and the Post-Road between Kennebunk and Saco, obstructed with trees and branches, as to retard if not prevent the passing of the mail thence to-night. My buck thorn hedge at the farm has been cut, mangled, and stripped of its tender foliage, as if devoured by horses.

Your obed't servant,

BARNABAS PALMER.

In addition to the above we learn from a gentleman from Kennebunk that three large barns were blown down, on the road a little out of the village. He saw the stumps of a dozen large trees that had been standing on five or six rods square, which the wind had twisted off about ten feet from the ground, and carried entirely out of sight. We have no doubt that we shall hear of very extensive damages done by the hail and wind of this tornado.—Argus, of last Friday.

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*Stones on Cultivated Land.*—It is an error to suppose (says the Boston Mercantile Journal) that stones should be entirely removed from land which is under cultivation. Those stones, which would be in the way of the scythe while mowing, of course should be removed, but the smaller stones should remain; and if wholly or partially embedded in the soil, they preserve the moisture during a drought, and thus serve materially to increase the crop. The following article from the Gentlemen's Magazine, published in 1773, is to the point:—

"It has been long known to experienced farmers, that taking away very small stones and flints is detrimental to ploughed lands in general; but more particularly so to thin, light lands, and all lands of a binding nature. It was, however, never imagined that the damage could be so great, as it is now found to be since unusual quantities of flints and other stones have been repeatedly gathered for the use of turnpike roads. In the parish of Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, there is a field known by the name of Chalkfield, containing about 200 acres; the land in this field was formerly equal, if not superior, to most lands in that county; but lying convenient for the surveyors of the roads, they have picked it so often, and stripped it of the flint and small stones to such a degree, that it is now inferior to lands that were formerly reckoned not much above half its value, acre for acre. Nor is it Chalkfield alone that has materially suffered in that county by the above mentioned practice; several thousand acres bordering on the turnpike roads from Wellwyn to Baldoch have been so much impoverished, that the loss to the inheritance forever must be computed at a great many thousand pounds. What puts it beyond a doubt that the prodigious impoverishment of the land is owing to no other cause but picking and carrying away the stones, that those lands have generally been most impoverished which have been most often picked; nay, I know a field, part of which was picked, and the other part ploughed up before they had time to pick it, where the part that was picked lost seven or eight parts in ten of two succeeding crops; and though the whole field was injured and managed in all respects alike, yet the impoverishment was visible where the stones had been picked off, and extended not an inch further; an incontestable proof of the benefit of the stones."

*Highly Injurious.*—His Majesty, the King of Rhode Island, has issued His Most Gracious Proclamation, in which he tenders the royal thanks to the ten surgeons and nineteen assistant surgeons, for the prompt and efficient discharge of their arduous duties during the late campaign in quelling the insurrection." The extent of the united labors of the whole twenty-nine was putting a plaster on a young man's leg who had been bitten by a dog while robbing a hen roost.

*A Crumb for the Washingtonians.*—The sale of whiskey in the New York market has diminished one third within the past two years. In that ratio, it will take only four years to stop the sale entirely in that great mart. Keep on Washingtonians!—you are engaged in the noblest moral enterprise under the sun, and the blessings of thousands "ready to perish" will rest upon you.

*A Delicious Sentiment!*—The following temperance toast, by a lady, is the best of the season. It contains a delicate hint, in the neatest language:

*Improvement in Optics.*—It is said by multiplying glasses, gentlemen see double; by reducing them, they may now see objects worth looking at that are single.

*A Grand Speculation.*—We hear that a certain capitalist is negotiating for the purchase of all the claims against the States, amounting to \$200,000,000. If rumor can be relied on as to the amount he is to give for them, when they are finally paid, (as they doubtless will be,) he will realize a handsome profit on the investment. We have more to say on this subject.—Madisonian.

*The Prudencoville Miss.*—The Prudencoville miss, who discharged her beau because he happened to say the wind had shifted, has turned off another for sending her a newspaper in which it was stated that the fashion for July was a "transparent mantlet."

*The Courier.*—The editor of the Courier says he "would not for the world be guilty of sending or accepting a challenge to fight!" Oh, Lordy! Did he ever see any body's nose pulled in his office? We guess he tells the truth this time though.—Lowell Patriot.

*Bunker Hill Monument.*—The last stone was laid on Saturday, 23d ult.

*The most conclusive evidences of modesty in females.*—These degenerate days, are a dress cut very low in the neck, and a bustle as big as a pillow.

*Administrator's Sale.*—By virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford, I shall sell all the real estate of Joseph Swift, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, at public sale on the premises, on Friday, the twelfth day of August next, at one o'clock P. M. for the payment of the debts and incidental charges. Said estate consists of the homestead farm of the deceased where he lived in Paris; also, the reversion of the widow's dower in the same. Also, Pew No. 19 in the Congregational Meeting House at South Paris. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

*JONATHAN SWIFT, Administrator.* July 30th, 1842.

*Hebron Academy.*—THE Fall Term of Hebron Academy will commence, Providence permitting, on Wednesday the 10th day of August next. Youth of both sexes are again encouraged to avail themselves of the instruction of the long approved Preceptor, Mr. Ossia Mallett, A. M.

*JOHN TRIPP, Secretary.* July 27, 1842.

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#### Assignee's Sale.

"TO be sold at public Auction at E. P. Poor's house in Andover, on Monday, the 31st of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following property belonging to the estate of ERASSTUS P. POOR, a Bankrupt, now living, reference being had to the Decree, Also, a lot of land containing 50 acres in Andover, Me. called the Jackson lot. Also, one lot in Byron, Me. Three notes of hand against Holdsworth Newton, of about \$150. Said notes are secured by a deed of 24 acres of land in said Andover, called the Peter Webster lot. Two notes against Moses G. Merrill of about \$200.

Note against Jacob Farrington

do Ahiel Bedell

do A. W. Parker

do David Lombard

do Ebenezer Poor

do Andrew Campbell for 3 sheep.

Execution against Francis Swan & John Farrington

do do Stacy Stewart

do do James S. Douglass

do do Timo. Ayres & Wm. Frost

Note against Simon Shurtleff, about

do Nath'l Abbott,

do Moses Abbott,

do James F. Bragg, Jr.

do Swan \$1.50—Anger Tibbles \$7—Kimball Bean, 75

do Swan \$1.52—C. Bean \$1.08—Henry Bryan, \$1.57

do Bird \$2.72—Wm. Needham \$1.35—Elliott Libby

do \$2.05—Charles Doughty \$1.56—Andrew rustic, do

do \$4.45—D. Bennett \$1.75—Ino. Fifeid, Jr. \$1.44—A

do Richardson \$1.75—T. W. Grant, 73—C. Cole \$1.75—G. Cole \$1.75—Abn' Bryant \$1.75—D. Le-

brooke, 73—Geo. Young \$1.40—Harvey Bowler \$7.29

—Cole \$2.04. Terins—Cash.

GEORGE FROST, Assignee.

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#### ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

"TO be sold at Public Auction at Swift's Sto in Norway, on Wednesday, the 17th of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. the following property belonging to the estate of MATTHEW LOUD, a Bankrupt, now living, reference being had to the deed thereof. Also, note of hand against James Morgan of about \$3—note against James Wilcox about \$140. Also the right to redeem one horse, one cow, one wagon, one heller and two calves, mortgage to Silas Morgan, Jr. for about \$45. Also the right to redeem one cow, one wagon, one cart, mortgaged to George Frost for about \$34.

Also the right to redeem the property of Mary Crockett, purchased by said Penley of Mary

Artemes Poor, reference being had to the Decree, Also the right to redeem one rifle—one musket—one watch—2 notes against Artemes Poor, \$6.22—one do. against Hoyt Fine, \$12.62—one do. against James Yeats, \$2.74—one undivided half of a note of a half note against Lorenzo Myrick, \$10.88—Book accounts—against Simon Bucklin, \$1.50—Edward Morey \$1.65—William Yeats \$4.86—Andrew Richardson \$1.50—Geo. Cummings \$1.50—Ira Hobbs \$0.94—H. Howe \$1.55—Anger Tibbles \$7—Kimball Bean, 75

do Swan \$1.52—One yoke of Stags, 10 Sheep, mortgaged to E. E. Merrill for about \$200. The right to redeem 1 Bull, 1 Stag, 1 pair of one year old Steers, 2 one year old Colts, mortgaged to Lyman Bolster, of Rumford, for about \$50. One Pew in the South Meeting House.

Also, the right to redeem 1 Cow, 1 Single Waggon, 1 Harness, mortgaged to Silvanus Poor, Jr. The right to redeem one horse mortgaged to Wm. V. Jordan for \$15.

Also the right to a certain parcel of land set off on the Swan & Farrington Execution mentioned above.

Account against Albert Newton, 1.17

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## SALT RHEUM.

The subscriber having, as he has reason to believe, discovered a certain cure for the Salt Rheum; and which may also be considered a remedy for various other humors or rheumatic diseases, would inform the public that he has applied for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the proper authority at the city of Boston, for said remedy, which he denominates "Compound for the cure of the Salt Rheum and other Diseases of the Skin."

He is anxious that some may doubt whether there is any cure for a disease. He has often doubted it himself. Many things however, once deemed impossible are now accomplished.

Salt Rheum, he knows, by his experience, is a disorder not easily conquered. He was himself dreadfully afflicted with it more than twenty years, and at times, for months together, was unable to labor, and sometimes even to walk, or dress himself.

He applied to many physicians, and tried various things prescribed by them without success.

In the spring of 1832, being very sick with the disease, he had given up all hope of recovery. At that time, he had a friend a list of articles, chiefly indigenous to our own fields and forests, and admitted to be good for the complaint, which articles he immediately caused to be prepared.

With these things, and others, which he had found in some degree beneficial, he formed a compound, and applied it to his disengaged and distressed frame. In three weeks, (he can say with truth and pleasure, and he ought to do it with much gratification,) this remarkable well, and shortly after was restored to perfect health, and for many years past has been free from the Salt Rheum.

Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady, have made use of this remedy, and as far as can be learned, has rarely failed to give satisfaction. In many cases its good effects have been truly wonderful.

He will not state, as too many do, that his Compound is a cure for all diseases; but he has reason to believe that it is not only a cure for the Salt Rheum, but also for the following diseases: Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lower & Upper Limb, &c. &c. It has also been used for the Piles with the best effect.

No person can fear any evil from it, however old, or young, or feeble, for it is simple and may be applied with safety.

The following certificates and recommendations show how effectual this remedy is, when properly applied, viz:

Mr. N. A. Sprague, a agent for Nantucket, in a letter dated April 24th, 1830, to the patient, says—"Many cures have been performed by me by using your Compound." In fact, in no instance where I have sold it, has it failed to give great satisfaction. I wish you to send me another box containing as the last, 100 packages.

This newly discovered and valuable medicine, Trufant's Patent Compound, has already been proved by hundreds in this vicinity, to be a sure cure for Salt Rheum. It has affected cures after REGULAR PHYSICIANS had declared that the patients were incurable.

From the Portland Christian Mirror.

### SALT RHEUM—TRUFANT'S COMPOUND.

We copy the following paragraph from the Liverpool Telegraph published in Boston by Mr. Wm. C. Trufant.—The subscriber of this paper, in the circumstances in which he made his discovery, as well as the many efficient tests to which his remedy has been subjected, are an adequate guard to the public against imitation. The use of it by a member of our family has been completely successful, and will not suffer care in its efficacy. We hope Mr. Gleason, in consequence of the growing demand for it, will consider it, in the Border of the top, ....

composed of the most elaborate and chaste parts, labelled, to work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute, as to defy competition; the top and the under label each contain the words "B E N J. B R A N D R E T H S P J L S L T S," written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his original signature, and the other his calligraphic signature thus—Benjamin Brandreth; and both being similar to the writing of Dr. Brandreth, to imitate which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pill has these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 211 Broadway, N. Y.

### BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

#### Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, revives the blood, and immediately stays the further progress of disease in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce known effect, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

#### ASSIST NATURE.

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the influence of the weather, while under the direction of this AVENZOZ BREVETED, DISEASE ERASING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pill for scrofula and rickets.

The Original Opodeldoc is considered by the first physician in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Gout, Sprains, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numberless, Stiffness of Weakness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, &c.

Be not imposed upon, see that "Whitwell's Opodeldoc" is stamped on each bottle, and receive no other as a substitute, unless you wish to prove the truth of the Homeopathic remark!

"That the pleasure is great.

Or being cheated, as to cheat."

Price reduced to 25 cents per bottle, or \$2 per dozen—by the proprietor, as above.

### GRAND SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

"NOW'S THE DAY AND NOW'S THE HOUR."

#### WHITWELL'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS.

READER, have you NO APPETITE? Do you

not relish what you eat? Then use these Bitters. They will also greatly assist Digestion, and of course remove Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Weakness of the Stomach, Debility, &c.

They purify the blood and invigorate the whole system. They contain Extracts of Sarsaparilla and Tomatos, besides numerous other ingredients. Price 25 cents for a pint bottle.

N. B.—Avoid all fiery rum remedies, under whatever title,

for in addition to the Alcohol employed, they are generally composed of hot, stimulating ingredients, which fail to excite the stomach, destroy digestion, produce bad habits, and irritate the very disorders which they were intended to cure.

A NATURAL REMEDY.

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

#### Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitution than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease.

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution is not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

#### GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

discover of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been the subject of much attention, and we can now easily perceive of the importance of that of all the various medicaments which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hereto, very few of the numerous testimonies which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than by any skillful advertising.

The Vegetable Balsam has been very extensively used for fifteen years; and its reputation has been continually growing.

It is universally popular that this article has been continually growing.

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